Wilson's Elementary Treatise on Logic. 1 vol. Kingsley's Sermons for the Times. 1 vol. Dreams and Realities in the Life of a Paster and

Teacher, 1 vol. Gifford's Unison of the Liturgy. 1 vol. Sense and Sensibility. By Miss Austen. Bance's

Lanmere. By Mrs. J. C. R. Dorr. 1 vol. Home. By Anne Leland. 1 vol. Evils of Vaccination. By Dr. Schieferdecker. 1

Alone. By Marion Harland 1 vol. Our Cousin Veronica; or, Scenes and Adventure over the Blue Ridge. By Mary E. Wormeley. 1 vol. Harpers' Story Books-The Life of Washington. 1 vol.

The Destiny of Nicaragua. 1 vol. LANMERE. By Mrs. JULIA C. R. DORR. Mason

This is a pleasingly written and interesting novel, betraying no great originality of thought or inventiveness, but still considerably above the usual average of works of this class. The writer makes our journal subserve the requirements of her plot, as will be seen by the following extract:-

Will be seen by the following extract:—
On the last day of my connection with the circus, while n editating upon my future course, I chanced to take up the New York Herald, and turned mechanically to the int of "wants." Amongst them, "Wanted, an errand boy," soon struck my eye. That was nothing very unual or very inviting, but immediately after it were the words, "apply to Burns & Tracy." I threw down the paper and serize my lat. The firm was one of the first in the city, and I delemined to make an effort at least to get into their employment.

We need scarcely add that the applicant succeeded in his object, and was, like thousands of others.

ed in his object, and was, like thousands of others, placed on the high road to fortune through our humble instrumentality.

NITTINGER'S EVILS OF VACCINATION, by Dr. Schief-ferdecker. Published by the editor, in Baltimore, corner of Pratt and Eutaw streets.

The object of this pamphlet, as Dr. Schiefferdecker tells us, is to prove vaccination "to be nonsense before reason; a miserable illusion in a scientific point of view, and in regard to history the greatest crime that has been committed in this last century.' Its positive results amount, according to Dr. Nittinger, to this: that bumanity has progressively lost in number, in quality and in life duration, and that diseases have gained in number, power and tenacity. Bold and startling positions these in view of the ravages committed by the smallpox previous to the discovery of vaccination. Dr Schiefferdecker denies that inoculation has arrested in the least, the smallpox epidemic. Since 1846 he states it has been continually on the increase. Disciples of Jenner, come forth with your statistics. If such heterodox assertions are allowed to go forth to the world uncontradicted, mankind will lose all faith in the science of medicine. One of the few dogmas in it, in which there was anything like universality of faith, was that which there German innovators seek to over throw. If vaccination is shown to be a delusion, then good-bye, we say, to the whole system of medicine-craft. Nature will henceforth be the only practitioner in whom those who are sick in body will confide. A few extracts from this curious publication will interest our readers:-PHENOMENA OF DISEASE FOLLOWING THE INTRODUCTION OF

The English, who have brought vaccination into existence, have felt toet blunder that in its progessive dastruction; they always procede us warningly with the punishment of terrible recorders, like angina, croup, typhus, softening of the stocatch, putrid fever, choiers and of other internal smallpux forms. And we—of course—we follow:

phus, sottening of the stouach, putrid fever, choiers and of other internal smalp; x forms. And we—of course—we follow!

About 50 years after the first vaccination in England, Dr. Home complains:—

"That the formerly more frequent inflammatory discases have decreased, but that the number of those of an opposite character have immensely increased. The first, of which Syote ham speaks so much, do not at all exist in Lenden asy more; and in Edinburg there is hardly seen a right strong inflammatory lever. The lingering putrid, or rervous lever, (typhus nervous.) is most a mmon; and what is particularly remarkable this slow fever attacks principally persons of an age which is generally most principally persons of an age which is generally most principally persons of an age which is generally most principally persons of an age which is generally most principally persons of an age which is generally most principally persons of an age which is generally most principally persons of an age which is generally most principally persons of an age which is generally most principally persons of an age which is generally most principally persons of an age which is generally most principally persons of an age which is generally most principally persons of an age which is generally most principal persons and the longer and the waste in general, 25."

Everythere, where vaccination was intriduced, the same unhappy state of the busin organism became visible; and the longer and the more extensively people indulged in this laxu y the clearer began physicians to write on typhus, which follows vascination like its shadow, from place to place, from station to station. A general weathest of the moseles and nerves is thrown over a the people that weather the time, if not very tendenty touched, takes soon a nerveus turn, gets gangremous and angha the physician is the face. It is most painful to overve the combined increase of spinal irritations, curva uses of the soins, paires, chroain nervous suffering, insativ, melancholy suicide, mental

and length the physician to the face. It is most pained irritations, curva uses of the solor, pairies, chronic nervous sufficings, theatity, melancholy suicide, mental debitity and solvening of the brain, apoplexy, hypothondry, hysicity, dizinness, oran ps, neuralgias, isohias, its, nervous headache, olsturbances of the senses, amaurose, hard hearing, general weakness, wast o reaction in diseases, loss of sice, document of the United States of America, and all over the old settled parts of this country, a not-vaccinated person is of sekiom occurrence; but we find a great many who have been two, three, four and fire times vescinated. Should we them not rightly expect that this country, before all others, should distinguish itself by the remarkable healthiness of its younger generation, and that it should stine a beacon light for those millions who either was duate on that all, or at least very care cestly. How assaumed hove stupid barbarians must be—low beautiful in grawit and face the wise American, and how missio med, pois-marked, wasted, sickly the Greek, the Oriental, the Mexican, and all barbarians must be—low beautiful in grawit and face the wise American, and how missio med, pois-marked, wasted, sickly the Greek, the Oriental, the Mexican, and all barbarians must be—low beautiful in face wilderness, and in the common life scramele of social reisit us, should not leave an impression on such youthful herces of act, while those who laugh at vaccination are so able to bear already so muce.

But is this so? The unfortunate remaining few of the scale in a fire, the curve of the small pox, some die of it, see are thinned by the terribies can see you will be will be a seen alloy to the season of the currents, while these who have a season low, and the common life sor of the middless that went to Mexico tell a terribe case of the currents, the number of the middless that went of the season of the product of the common file solves of the season of the contrast, while these who have a season of the product of the co

tents run out, or were resorbed, and did not form the usual scab.

The same eminent physician remarks, in his Chronicle of Epidemics (II. p. 250): The view that the small pox, without vaccination, would have become oy-and-by milder, and finally disappeared, gains strength by the observations made in the years 1816, 1817.

The central vaccine physician, Dr. Seeger, of Stattgart, writes, that Wurtemberg remained from 1815 to 1826 entirely exampt from small pox, and that from 1835 to 1830 there were so few cases, and these so light, that it was hardly worth with to speak of it. He cites then Verin, who says, "that the frequent cases of varioles and varioloids are not the consequence of the temporary protection of vaccination, but that small pox epidemics appear only in certain longer intervals; and that in the first thirty years of this century the small-px would not have epidemically broken out without vaccination."

pex would not have epidemically broken out without vaccination."

Let us further hear the classical authors on small pex, the learned Lentin, and the penetrating Sartone.—"Much foundation as the opinion of those may have, who believe, to be sole to mirgare, to imprive, and, as it were, to dilute the malignity of the natural smallprx by repeated vaccinations, the observation will always stare in their face, that when one who is vaccinated, is exposed to natural infection, the cheese will always appear in its true form, and mostly with a unsiligiant character."

Although we have not to interest, in spite of the ground introduction is extended, in the content of the proof of

than you, who suffer from an avalanche of internal miseries: you who are a weaking, notwithstanding you are vaccinated "secundum cariem."

Not even the Indians of Quito have the small por any longer, (for Humboldt would certainly have mentioned the fact, although Hoffman tells us that they suffered formerly from the most malignant kind. Now, think yourself a collector of faces and bodies of all countries and nations, accurately painted, regarding color, features and tormation; what a field for rediction and investigation on vaccination and not-vaccination: The result of such mediations gives us the true wisdom about vaccination. The whole vaccinatory witchersati is as great and infamous a lie as the infallibility of the Pops, in which likewise millions have faith; they die for their lie, while we vaccine werehippers perish on ours!

they die for their lie, while we vaccine worshippers perials on ours!

Vaccination has not protected us; it could not do it, because the small pox had already le't us and the not-vaccinated world, before its introduction, or, we I will presently show, had taken another turn; it will not protect us, but rather lead us deeper and more steadily in their arms. The great Sarrone says: 'We have observed after many a vaccination that the infection spreads by this very means, when we expected it the least!''

To what Fernelius says already, in the statemth contury: "It us true, we are many years, in succession, free from the inreads of small pox, but we often have found ourselves usexpectedly attacked and nearly destroyed!"

We have to subscribe, his very day our bloody signature, while we must recognize the all parent modification of the external form, for a misorable alundon, when we find this vaun ed modification existin. It can be also successful the same from the exterior to the internal life organs, CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN; OB, A HUNDERD YEARS AGO, by J. R. Orton, J. C. Derby,

Although this betrays evidences of imitation of

Although this betrays evidences of imitation of the style and mode of treatment adopted by Cooper in his novels, it is not the less entitled to the praise of being an exceedingly happy and faithful picture of the times which it treats. The writer has imagination, is thoroughly permeated with the spirit of our old colonial society, and is gifted with descriptive powers of a high order. Few works of fiction have given us more pleasure.

OUR COUSIN VERONICA; OR. SCENES AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE, by Mary Elizabeth Wormeley.

This is really a charming book. The authoress is

evidently a woman of keen perceptive powers, has read much and reflected upon what she has read. It is impossible to take up this book without being struck by the strong good sense and force of thought which it displays.

ALONE, by Marion Harland. J. C. Derby.

This novel has, we understand, already attained a circulation of nineteen thousand. Popularity, though not always a test of literary merit, is in this instance a correct evidence of the excellence of Miss Har

land's last publication. THE REPUBLICAN COURT; OR, AMERICAN SOCIETY IN THE DAYS OF WASHINGTON. Appleton & Co. This beautiful publication is now being issued in cheap numbers, so as to place it within the reach of the public generally. The price of each number is

only 25 cents. LUVOROVE'S GREEK DRAGOON. G. H. Miller,

A singular book, not very definite in its object nor particularly clear in its style. Of all the works which that foggy subject, the Eastern war, has inundated us with, the Greek Dragoon appears to us the cloudiest.

THEATRICAL BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT ACRORS AND AUTHORS. By. F. C. Wemyss. A useful publication for all those connected with, or who take an interest in the stage.

PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S is a good number, the chief attraction being the second number of "Little Dorrit," in which we are introduced to the old Marshalsea, and its occupants. "Little Dorrit" promises, thus far, to be equal to the best of Dickens' works; it reminds one more of "Bleak House" and "David Copperfield" than his last novel or his earlier ones, and will assuredly be a favorite in many a household. The leading article in the number is a "Life of Washington," by Mr. Abbott; badly written, badly conceived, badly put together. It is happily followed by an instructive paper on Central America, with excellent illustrations. A tale of marvellous power, called "Sentiment and Action," will be read straight through by every one who begins it. The other papers—" Birchknoll," "Fur Hunting in Oregon," &c .- are interesting. The Editor's Easy Chair and Drawer are as excellent as usual, and the number winds up with the usual caricatures.

PUTNAM'S for February is a capital number. The opening article, " Washington at Boston," gives us an interesting chapter of the reminiscences of an octogenarian lady, still living, who was in that city when the hero paid his last visit to it. It farnishes some pleasant gossipping details on the fashions of place in Mr. Griswold's "Republican Court." Copse" is continued in the present number. It increases in interest as it proceeds, and is really a charming little tale. " High Life at the North Pole" is another of those delightful episodes of natural history, for which we are indebted to the pen of Professor Schele de Vere, the charm of whose style lends to scientific exposition all the attraction of romance. The "Philosophy of Pruning" has of romance. The "Pinlosophy of Fraining has more of pedantry than amusement in it. The sub-ject is one that would have admitted of more ha-morous treatment. The Editorial notes and reviews, as, usual betray great care and impartiality.

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED. Amongst the new works announced by Messrs. Appleton & Co. is one called "The Attaché in Madrid; or, Sketches of the Court of Isabella II." Speculation is rife as to the author of this publication. It is said to be a lady closely connected with one of our own diplomatists.

COSONETS' Inquests.

VIOLENT DEATH IN THE CITY PRISON—PATAL PIGHT
BETWEEN TWO PRISONERS.

About 7 o'clock on Sunday evening as one of he deputy
keepers of the City Prison was examining a cell where seven drunken men were confined, he discovered one of them, named David McLane, lying dead upon the floor, Upon examination it was found that during the night a fight took place between the deceased and one of the pri-

Upon examination it was found that during the night a fight took place between the deceased and one of the prisoners named Michael Collins, in which the former received a severe beating about the head, from the effects of which he died soon afterwards.

Or romer Gamble, on hearing of the occurrence, visited the Tombs, and proceeded to hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased.

From the evidence taxen on the occasion it appeared that the deceased was confined in this cell for drunkenness on Sunday afternoon; that there were along with him six other persons, who had also been confined for intoxication; that towards sundays on this evening the deceased, while endeavoring to go to sleep on the bed in his cell, became embroiled in a quarrel with Collins, who he said had too great a share of the bed, and as the accused would not accommodate him he struck him; they then elinched, and rolling on the filor commenced beating one another. Collins it is charged, sicked the decessed about the head until he became quiet. In about filtern minutes after this McCame breathed bis last. As soon as the keepers became aware of the circumstances they opered the cell, and taking the body out, had it conveyed to the heapital, situated in he yard. Collins then was secured to await the result of the Coroner's liquisition.

Fro. Uhi made a post mortem examination upon the body of deceased, she it was discovered that the unfortunate naminad disease of the lungs, brain and kidney. The doctor is of opinion that death was caused by serous apoplexy, Further, we believe that the death of the said Daniel McClane was has each by rejuries received at the hands of the prisoner, Michael Collins, in the city prison on the 27th of January, 1856.

The deceased came to his death by serous apoplexy. Further, we believe that the death of the said Daniel McClane was has each by rejuries received at the hands of the prisoner, Michael Collins, in the city prison on the 27th of January, 1856.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, and was thirty-two yea

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

From New Orleans and Bavana, in steamship North Star.—
From New Orleans—Mrs. E Williams. Adella Portulità. A Grottant, O J. Schmidt, J. W. Maniorn, W. Walack, Capt. Calborn, E. Oliver, J. Poulanger, P. Hail, Mrs. Michaelson, J. M. Gartbe, and I in the steerage.

From Bavars—Dr. F. R. Weight, Miss. Sallie. Wright, Miss. Maggie Mansfield, C. Aubrey, E. Morrell, J. Forsune, D. Wolfraz and Jady, A. D. Guville, W. C. Lee, V. Hudson, J. B. Young and Jady, L. Bellou and Jady, J. Ferrier: Jady and Servant, Dr. Bennett and Jady, and 10 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.
For Havre, in steamship Eriesson J. Bourquin, P. Dubois, E. Bendoux, M. Curce, J. T. Williams, W. Karnek, L. Shumborgh.

Bov. Reeder's Response Preliminary to the Attack of President Pierce TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERAL".

WAMUNOTON CITY, Jan 25, 1856.

The special message of the President of he United States, communicated yesterday to Congress, assails not only myself personally, but also my constituents, whom inclination as; well as duty imperiously demands of me to justify and protect. Entirely assisted as I am with the course adopted up to this time by the people of Kansas—convinced that it has been dictated by a desire to preserve the peace, the reputation and the glory of our country—knewing that it has, at every stage, been characterized by the most conservative moderation and laudable regard for the rights of others—having seen at every step the plainest manifestation of an anxious desire to avoid even the semblance of encroschment or aggression, I should be false to every manly impulse and every sense of duty, if I allowed the aspersions of the message to pass unnoticed.

message to pass unnoticed.

Unless the message shall incite and stimulate new invasions of our Territory and fresh outrage upon our citizens, it will produce to us no regret, as it has caused no Unless the message shall incite and stimulate new invasions of our Territory and fresh outrage upon our citizens, it will produce to us no regret, as it has caused no surprise. After having seen our people trampled on, oppressed and robbed, on the one hand, by the invaders of their soil and can the other by the influence, the authority, and the officers of the present administration, after caving witnessed the cola clouded murder of an unamed and unoffending citizen by an officer of the administration, who is not only unmolested by the laws, and unrebuked by the irresident who appointed him, but who has, perbaps, stresgthened his official tenant and enhanced his chances of promotion by the act; it is not at all surprising that we should, by the head of that administration, be missepreened and perverted. After having seen the chief magistrate, during five organized invasions of our Territory, unmoved by a single sympathy in fiver of an un ffeuding people inaccent of all wrong, and laboring only to carry out faithfully for themselves the decrine of self government, and to build up and extend the greatness of our country; after having seen our invaders coming upon us armed (without reproof, if not with official permission.) from the contents of the arsemble of the United States, exhalising a a system of martial law over lits and property, regula adony by the uncountoided will of vindictive and irrespunsible mut—a system under which life was taken and property es royed, the highways obstructed; travellers estred, searched and detained; all the pursuits of his parayed, and give determined and extermination of whole settlements threatened and evidentiy intended—backed up by the sanction and authority of the rederal officers, who pledge publicly the co-operation of the Predicat, and all based upon the fact that a man encouraged, perhaps sided, by his friends, had made his secape from an arrect on a core slots proved the most actions of the production and our officers tenanting from the same source.

This is not the mo

as to show the attack to have been ill advised and unfortunate.

As to the discussion in the message of the points involved in the contested seat, I shall meet them when the case is heard; and as the House is the sole constitutional judge of the qualifications of its own members. I trust that the minds of newbers may be kept open and unprejudced until they shall hear the law and the facts of the case and that we their the class when made because it is the class of the case and that we their the class when made because they were incicental to another subject, or aimed and intended to prejudge my claim, I hape in sither class that both since may be heard before a decision.

This hasty note has swelled to an unpremediated length, to object is only to solicit from the House and the public as suppending of judgment, as to the position and action of our people, as to my right to a seat, and as to the charges against me to the message, until I can be heard. Very respectfully yours,

The Weather.

The cold term continues, and a little past midnight of this night will count up eight hundred and ten hours

Sonday, Jan. 27. 24 deg. 18 deg. Morday Jan. 28. 28 deg. 22 deg.*

* To 6 P. M.

Show commenced falling on Sunday at 15 minutes past 10 A. M., and continued light must of the day and evening. At 1 o'seek this morning a fine mist came down, and continued till 7 o'seek, freezing on mor's surfaces. The temperature was during this mist, ten degrees below the freezing point. This morning, 40 minutes past 8 o'clock, a free show storm commenced and continued till about 43, P. M. About seven inches of snow has failen to day and yesterday.

I have a letter from a correspondent at Hannibal, Mo. in which he states by a thermometer having a northeast ern expenses, and sheltered from the wind, observed as 7 A. M., 12 M. and 5 P. M., from 23d December to 194 January, both includive, there had been but two days on which the temperature to e above the freezing coint, viz., 17th, 40 deg., 18th, 53 deg. On the 17th, the temperature nere rose to 38 deg., and in the 18th to 31 deg. and at Boston to 40 deg. Thus, it appears that this perturbation extended in a line of more than one thousant miles, and m wed from the west in the same direction the cold came. At Habnibal, from 23d December to 10th of January, there were twelve mornings during which the temperature was from zero to 18 deg. below that line. Show fell there to the depth of six inches in all on the 23d of December, the Mississippi was frozen over, so as to be crossed on the is.

The consequences of this revere cold to vegetation in the West, with be very serious, and can hardy be estimated.

HEGORLYN HEIGHTS, Jan. 18, 1856. imated. E. MERIAM.

BEOCKLYN HEIGHTS, Jan. 18, 1856.

City Int-Higenec.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK - The Plymouth Rock, ashore at Hart Island, is all ready to be set alloat again, but, owing to the secumulation of ice around her, she cannot at present be got off.

FIRE IN READE STREET - Be ween 8 and 9 o'clock last

bight a fire was discovered in the third story of the building No. 127 Beads street, countr of Hodson. It originated among some glass bottles in the showcase manufactory of John H. France. Demage trifling. The building belongs to Mesors. Battell & Taylor. It is insured in the Home language Company for \$6,000.

The Stanwix Hall Affair. ore Hon. Judge Rossevelt.

THE SECOND TRIAL OF BAKER POSTPONED TILL Jan. 28.—The People as Louis Baker.—The prisoner in this case was in court, and looked remarkably well. Imprisonment does not appear to have reduced his robust condition.

The District Attorney said he was ready, in accordance

with the agreement at the adjournment of the court, to call on the indictment against Louis Baker and other parties. He proposed to have the indistment against all the parties called, so that their respec ive counsel might make any motion they deemed necessary.

Mr. Clark said he would defend Baker age

now engaged in a cause which was some days before the Supreme Court. His associate (Mr. Brady), he had res-son to believe, would not consent to go to trial without him.

son to believe, would not consent to go to trial without him.

The District Attorney—The position of a presecuting officer is quite different from that of private counsel. It is the duty of prosecuting officer to leave a matter of this kind entirely to the direction of the Court. The Attorney of this State, Mr. Stephen B. Cushing, is associated with me in the prosecution, and I have received a telegraphic despatch from him stating that he would be here at it o'clock; but I suppose the cars from Alonay are delayed by the weather. It was thought that Mr. Ogden Hoffman would represent the Attorney General, but this engagements at Alonay are such that he cases attend.

The Court suggested that they might comession the case by empannelling a jury. It may be that there will be a difficulty in procuring a jury eighble, and the cause may necessarily have to be sent for trial to some other county.

may necessarily have to be sent for trial to some other county.

Mr. Clark—The empannelling of the jury is one of the most in portant parts of the proceedings, and the consent to its going on in my absence.

The District Attorney said it would not be for him to sak to remove the cause to another county until he saw there was an impossibility of trying it here.

The Court said the General Ferm of the Supre ne Court, the business of which had been much neglected, would commence next week, and it would be impossible for him to preside in Oyer and Terminer. He suggested that it would be well to get a Judge from another district to sit in Oyer and Terminer.

would be well to get a Judge from another district to sit in Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. Clark agreed in the suggestion, and thought it was not customary to ask the same Judge to try a cause the second time.

The Court—If the trial does not go on now, it must go over until after the General Term.

The District Atterner said it was as competent for the same Judge to try a cause a second time as if was for the same prosecuting officer to act. He gave public notice that he would not try any of the other par ies until Baker's case was first disposed of it should be resultered that this was an adjurned term of the Chart, and there would not be another term until next April.

The Cout—If it goes over until April, it must be on the motion of somebody.

The Cout—If it goes over until April, it must be on the motion of somebocy.

Mr. Clark—I will take the responsibility and make the motion, though I am serry my client should saffer by my engagement. It is perfectly understood that the Court is ready and that the prosecution is ready.

The District Attorney was ready. But if the trial was to go over until after the General Term, he would prefer it to go over until the April term.

The trial was then put off until April.

The Case of Andrew Williams.—The prismer was taled and convicted in this Court, some two years ago, for poisoning his wifs. On exceptions taken by his counse, (Mr. Spencer,) a new trial was granted. The District Attorney moved that the case be remitted to the Sessions. An order to that effect was made by the Court.

sions. An order to that effect was made by the Court.

Mr. Busteed moved on the case of Lyman Cole, who is under indictment for forgery on the Chemical Bank.

The District Attorney moved that the case be seed back to the Sessions, and the Judge said as there were circumstances unnecessary to explain, which would render it impossible for him to try the case, he seat it back for trial at the Sesions.

A panel of five hundred jurous was ordered for the April term, and the Court adjourned sine die.

Duck Shooting on the Potomec. OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Jan. 25, 1856.

Duck Shooting on the Potomac, the Eastern Shore, and the Susquehanns-Profits of the Business-Apparatus Em-ployed-Different Kinds of Ducks-Prices in Market-Difference in Quality and its Cause-Number of Vessels and Men E aployed in Killing Ducks-How to Tell a Ful Duck, de., de.
I fell in a few evenings since with a man who has fol-

owed duck shooting, during the season for it, for t venty years past. He had just been on an excursion to the Fastern Shore of Maryland and the Potomac river, and was on his way home to Have de Grace, where he resides. He said he had been absent three seems, and had cleared, after paying for provisions and the wages of his men, three hundred dollars. He has a small sloop which be lives in, a boat and a b x guns, and two hundred and sixty decoy ducks. The box is a contrivance for duck shooting, which was first introduced on the Susquehana only a few years ago, by a Long Islander. It consists of a plain wooden box, just large enough to hold the requisite ballast and a man's body. Attached to the sides of it are two broad wooden wings covered with

times he has two gons with him, both double barrelled, sand fires all four carrels into the flock. When he wishes to do this, he waits until part of the flock slight before he first bearrel, so as to give him time to fire them all tefore the ducks get out of reach.

This mode of hunding would seem hazardous. It requires care, but accidents elisism occur. A novice would suppose from an impection of the apparatus, that he might as well get into his coffin at once, and be done with it. But if a equal comes up, all that is required is to throw sway the bellast, and the box will life as long as a beat.

Another mode of killing ducks is with a large swivel gon, which tabes three currers of a pound of what at a single share. These are frequently used in the night. The shooter rows in towards the ducks and fires as he appreaches near them. Some lines as many as sixty are killed at a single shot. The savivel gun is not held against the shoulder when it is fired, as it kleks very hard, but blankets or cloth are jusced behind it for it to kick against. It is easy to pick up the dead ducks in the hight, as they look twice as large floating in the water as when alive.

The ducks on the Susquebanta river are much superior to those killed farther south. They wigh from a pound to a pound and a half more per pair, and sell two or three shillings a pair higher in the Washington market. The superiority is attributed to the better quality of the fool in the Susquebanna. It condats a leidy of the roots of grass, which are a sweeter in fresh water. The water in the Susquebanna at Havre de Grass is fresh enough to see for dementie purposes, that of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Washington, is quite brackish.

The canvan back ducks sell the highest. They are called canvars back from the circumstance that a portion of he back of the drake recembles a piece of canvasa. On the part of the water and they are known as white backs. These now bring a dollar and seventy-five cents

bring a dollar and seventy-five cents a pair in the Washington market.
The next most valuable ducks are the black heads, as they are called on the Susquehanna, or shufflers, as they are called on the Potemae. These bring one-half the price of the canvass backs.

The red heads, or red necks, as they are called on the Susquehanna, sell for one-half the price of the black beads.

There are about forty sloops and over one hundred men at Havre de Grace employed in killing ducks from the latter part of September to March. A fair sportsman, it is said, can clear one thousand dollars in an average casson.

at Havre de Grace employed in killing ducks from the latter part of September to March. A tair opprasman, it is esti, can clear one thousand dollars in an average scason.

The only advantage that the Patomac has over the Susquebanca for duck shooting is that it does not freeze up so scor, if at all. On the Eastern shore of Maryland the shooting is good, but it is inflicuit to get the ducks to market.

It requires some knowledge to tell a good duck from a poor one, after they are killed. Many people it selecting ducks in the market for their table, lock only at the plumpness of the breast. Now, a young duck may have a pump breast, and still be poor; an old one may have a prominent, pethed or sharp breasthone, and be fat—so that is not a safe critories to go by. Again, aporteme sometimes press the breasthone down, and crowd the flesh up a comit ton purpose to make their ducks sell better. The rish way to tell whether a duck is fat or not as by feeling behind the legs. If it is plump and full there, buy it; you have a fat duck. Od ones are considered by many as good as young ones, if they are only intenugh.

News from Fort Pierre.

[From the St. Louis Dem orat, Jan. 22]

Through letters reserved from Fort Pierre by express, we have news to the 16th of December. The troops which are stationed at that place have all gone into winter quarters, and are comfortably huited in the timber shiring the Missauri. Snow commenced failing on the 3d of October, and since the weather has been vary evers.

General Harney had credered out a detail of a nundred men, to go with him upon an excursion up the river. They were to travel on the ice, and had prepared the loss for the service; but the day for starting had not teen fixed, as the General was awaiting despatches from Major Howe, whom he had an tolow on the "L'esu qui Court," and from whom nothing had been heard up to the time of the departure of the day far all private. Some of the Indians I to their tumbers, the Flour prove is a will informed source, addressed to a gentleman

Police Intelligence.

ATTEMPT OF GREER, THE CONFIDENCE MAN, TO E3CAPE FROM PRISON.

A fruitless attempt at escape from prison was made
by the great confidence man, Benjamin Greer, a few days
age. While sonfined in the lock up attached to the Escap Market Police Court he manual by some manual to sex Market Police Court, he managed, by some means, to obtain presention of a fine file, with which he made quite an extensive gash in the iron bar that secured his ceid or. He endeavored to bribe a woman who was in the next cell to him, by giving her a linen pocket handker-citief, but it would not do. The female prisoner took the profered girt, but as soon as she was liberated from prisone gave toformation of Greer's conduct to Justice Breaman, who, on visiting the confidence man's sell, found that the work of escape had not yet been completed although a few hours' labor would, in all probability, have severed the prison bar. The prisoner was closely searened, but the file could not be found. On being saked how the woman came to be in possession of his handkerchief he said that his wife, in bringing clean clothes to bio, had probably lost it. Being afraid to trust Mr. Greer ary lenger, Justice Brennan feeded to send him to the Jombs, where he is now securely confined. This attempt of Greer's to escape from prison took the deputy keepers by surgrise. They never drawnt that he would do such a thing, for he was continually asking the magis rate to de ali in his power to have him sent to Sing Sing as soon as possible, as he was sick and tired of public lile, and wanted peace and quietness for a 'sw years. sex Market Police Court, be managed, by some means, to CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED HOUSEBREAKER.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED HOUSEBRRAKES.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the inmates of Mr. John K. Holmes' house, No. 16 Rutgers street, were awakened by the noise of burg'ses. One of the most heroic of the occupants issiantly raised an alarm, when the form of a man was seen re-situg from the rear of the house into a coal cellar, where he swidnestly thought himself safe from the observation of the keenest eyes. But he was sadly mistaken, for the female domestic of the house saw the dodge, and into ming office: Duffon of the facts, the burgiar was firmly secured. On being taken to the Seventh ward station house, the prisoner was searched, when upon his person was found a set of burgiars' tools is double barrelled pistol, leaded to the muzzle, and a variety of silver ware articles which had evidently been stolen. Yesterday aftercoon, the prisoner, on being brought before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court, gave his name as Gerge Taylor, and said he was a copperant h. and was 32 years of age. The magistrate committed him for trial.

Alleged Pickpockers attending church. ALLEGED PICEPOCKETS ATTENDING CHURCH

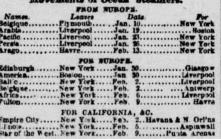
For many Sundays past the frequenters of the Catholic church in Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue, have been church in Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue, have been very much annoyed by pickpockets. So great had the nuisance become, that it was found necessary to piace of ficer Sprague, of the Eighteenth ward police, in the edifice curing hours of deviation. On Sunday last this policeman discovered two habitues of the police courts angaged in operating upon their unsuspecting victims. He work them into custody on suspicion, and brought them he ore Justice Flandreau at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were committed for examination. They gave their names as John Williams and John Scott. Persona having had their picket of lare will do well to appear before the magistrate at the Jefferson Market. Police Court.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

John H. Ditsey, a German, was brought before Justice Connolly on a charge of having burg'ariously entered the Consolly on a charge of having burgiariously entered the bakery situated at the cruer of Cedar and Temple streets, and stessing therefrom \$23 in copper. The prisoner was arrested by some of the Sevent ward police while having the money in his possession and was lodged in the Tembs on suspicion of petit larceny. Yesterday, however, the proprietor of the bukery appeared before the magistrate at the Lower Police Court and preferred a charge of burglary sgainst the accused. Ditsey was committed for trial on the above charge.

ALLEGED MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE. peared before Justice Councily yesterday morning and peared refore Justice Compily yesterday morning and gave ball in the sum of \$300 to answer a charge of mal-feasance in office, preferred against him by one John Cara, who charges him with having exterior more than the lawful fees in the collection of a debt owed to the com-plainant.

MARITIME INTRLLIGENCE.



STEAMERS TO CALIFORNIA.

FOR ASPINWALL—George Law 5th and 8t Louis 20th of each FOR PUNTA ARENAS Star of the West 9th and Northern Light 24th of each month.

STEAMERS TO AND FROM HAVANA.

ISAREL-From Charleston 19th and 4th, due at Havana 22d and 4th. From Esvana 10th and 20th, due at Few York 17th and 18th.

NORTH STAR-From New York 2d, arriving at Havana 2th, due at New Scrik 2th.

Entree City on New Gernada-From New York 17th, arriving at Havana 2td, due at New Scrik 2th.

Entree City on New Gernada-From New York 17th, arriving at Havana 2td, due at New York 18th.

Black Warrick-From New York 10th, arriving at Havana 18th and New Cresna 19th. From New York 18th.

Black Warrick-From New York 10th, arriving at Havana 2td, due at New York 18th.

QUARK CIty-From New York 20th. arriving at Havana 18th and Mobile 27th. From Mobile 5th, Hevana 8th, due at New York 18th. SAO MODILE 71th. From Moute 5th, arriving at Havana 30th Calawra.—From New York 25th, arriving at Havana 30th and New Orleans 2th. From New Orleans 10th, Havana 13th, due at New York 18th. When the above dates fall on Sunday, the steamers will salt on Montay. They leave New Orleans as near S.A. M. as the will admit, and the Inabel leaves Charleston and Havana at

10 A.M.

THE OVERLAND MAILS TO INDIA AND CHINA. The following may be of value to these having correspondence with the seat:—
The mail leaves Southampton on the 4th and 20th of each month, and
Arrives at Gibraltar about the 9th and 20th of same month.
Arrives at Alexandria about the 18th and 30th of same month.
Arrives at Alexandria about the 18th of same and 4th of following month.

Arrives at Alexandra about the 20th or 21st of same and 5th or 6th of following month.

Leaves Suez about the 20th or 25th of same and 10th or 6th of following month.

Arrives at Aden about the 25th or 25th of same and 10th or 12th of following month.

Leaves Aden about the 26th or 27th of same and day of arrival for Bomba, and 11th to 10th for China, &c.

Port of New York, January 28, 1856. Stip Lawrence Frost, Atchisson, Liverpool Barclay & Liv

Stip Lawrence Frost, Alchimon, Liverpool Barclay & Liv inpites.

Ship New York, Mulford, Moulle-M Livington.

Ship New York, Mulford, Moulle-M Livington.

Ship New York, Mulford, Moulle-M Livington.

Bark Waitham, Wheeler, Havana-Neamith & Sons.

Brig Coral, Knyman Gusyama-Balley A' Co.

Brig Kreel, Talman, Sausnah, Saugrey, Clearman & Co.

Brig Kreel, Talman, Sausnah, Saugrey, Clearman & Co.

Brig Kreel, Talman, Sausnah, Saugrey, Clearman & Co.

Brig Kreel, Saugrey, Mannood, Bailmare-Lord & Quereau

ARRIVKI.

Steam-bip Newth Star, Wamsek, New Orleas, 20th Inst. via.

Havana, 22d inst. 12 M. with moles and passengers, to M.O.Ro.

Levara.

Step Is a Serperienced strong head winds size leving Eavista.

Step Jacob Bell Klihem, Whampon, and Manila, Oct. 8, with sugar and hemp, to Booch & Edgar, Passed Anjier Nov 8 in can pany with ships hevenne, and Great Britain (Sr.), Nov 20, in the Incian Ocean, lat 25:28, bon 61-39 E. signalized Freuch Juliei, and exchanged longitudes; Free S. at 58 8 10 n 35 K, spice Br bark Penguin, form 31 Helena, bound K. The J B has teen off the coast two weeks with consum theavy Westeriy gaics, in widen she live the greater part of her salia. This morthing, while towing up, grounded in the mud off Castle Garden.

She was subsequently got off without receiving any damage.

Brig Warah & Ribbery (of Saltmores), Hughes Rio Grande, 60 days via Bampton Roads 9 days, with hides, wool, &c, to Jaires I Jerrarea.

Brig Sarah (of Sucksport), Ge ffen, Pensacots, 21 days, with cotte, &c, to mailer. The Shas been sabors on Jersay flats.

Wreeking sche Beiny W Johnson, Look wood from the wrecks of ship Stigrias, at Per Island, and barys Echo and Jonn Fartum, on, the New Servey coast to Johnson at Higgins. Reports the bark kehe kaving been pumped out and raised 2 feet tout, of the sand. Prospect of her being got off, and brought to

RELOW.

Ship B B Forbes Ballard from Shanghae Oct 10.

A Br bark, from Shields — (By plot beat a B Nelson, No 21.)

The steamable Erries on, Lower, which salled the 2th interfor Havre, lead I anchored at Quarantine on account of the

Telegraphic Marine Report-FROVINCETOWN Mass, Jan 28 Art bark Wanderer, Col-lina Norlean for Boston; brig Sabrina (Br.), Orestr, for Bos-ton schr Hanover, Brown, Jackel for Bogtor; Spredwell, Cor-nish, Gor alves, for Boston, Queen of the South, Wheeler, Mo-bile for do.

ton schr Handrer, Brown, Jacuxel for Roylor; Speedwell, Oornich Gronives for Boston, Queen of the South, Wheeler, Mobile for do.

Herald Martine Correspondence.

KEY WEST, Juz 21—The first mate and a boat's crew from the ship Mary Hale of Perumonul, NH arrived here the 11th its, from the Dry Rocks, where the ship went ashore the 3d of Jenuary. They were sent over by Gapt Rollins to obtain assistance from the wreckers. Several vessels immediately started. They found the ship bliged, and one half of the carge (cot ton), wet. They will are from 600 to 700 bales of cotton derand rechapt 800 or 400 damaged. The salls, righting, Acc will also be saved. The ship will be a total lose. Sas is 648 cm measurement, and was valued at \$25,000; her expo of 221 bales of cotton was worth \$0,000, and mear or shalf will be lost. The carge of the considered to H Benner. (648 bales of cotton were saved at less accounts to the promiser. Or release for London exposed at less accounts to the promiser. Or release for London exposed at less accounts to the promiser was on the 11th in discress, seaking. She has discharged a portion of her cargo, at will be caused from her water wave up. She experienced were heavy heavy weather in the Guilt—the cause of her The bask Maret pa. Cast Smith, from New Oreans, bound to New York, with a cargo or povisions, put into this port on the 13tt, in a leaky state, making 100 steeless per hour. She has the rupper works. Consigned to A F 10t.

The brig (late schr) Barsh Starr, Bunnell, from Nassau, in

brig Crimes (new, of Thomaston), Robinson, from Mas-ound to Mobile, ran upon the Rastern Sandbore 10 miles this city the night of the 14th. Wreching vessels from west to har sasistance and got her off the same day. Our rece with the wreckers to allow them \$3000 should they his vessel. This sum was paid and the vessel allowed to sed. Her total exponence were \$213.), the sailed for Mo

Regreed with the wreckers to allow them \$3000 should they nave his vessel. This sum was paid and the vessel allowed to proceed. Her total expenses were \$120, she sailed for Mobile the 19th.

The soft Jos B Potts Mack, art from New York the 14th, also in distress, with loss of sails and toremast aprung. Made seems sight repairs and sailed for Mobile the 1-th.

The brig J G Anderson, Capt Randall, from New York, with freight for this city and Fort Taylor, art the 18th, with loss of sails spars and leaking 400 strokes per hour. Will discharge and repair. Consigned to Jas Flor.

The eith Lonnox, Capt Baird, from Philadelphia for Key Biscayse, with government stores, art at the lather olses the Sidn distress, with loss of rath boats, &c. She will repair her dismages at this place, whither she is now bound.

A large ship passed Sand Key on the 18th, bound West, with make mast gone close to the deel. She had a topardiant sail set upon a jury mast. She was calmed block—to ports.

The soft Stampede, Capt Washington, from Fort Lawaces for New York passed this city on the 18th, sound was the late of the Sidnam Sidna

Miscellantous and Disasters. On the Sth inst, the pilot boat Mary Taylor, No.5, put on beard of a Portuguese school er, one of her pilots, Mr. John Roberts, siece which time he has not been heard from. The most favorable supposition is that the pilot kept the vessel off into the Gull Stream to free her from the and if no, with the winds we have had for the past 10 days, whe could not have had time to reach this port yet. There have been but eight square rigged vessels arrived in 6 days.

A CAID—The pilots of the pilot boat Jacob A Westervell, Mr. 10 take this method to return their thanks to Capt Edward Foundain of the steaming alexy Mason, for valuable services rendered to them on Sunday and JANIEL HARES JUHN O'KREPIS, JOHN E JOHNSIN, MARINE DIRASTERS OF 1955—By adding the reported wrests.

Series 40 Sloops 1
Ships 3 Brigs 3
Burks 3 Schooners 11
Total vescels 5 Schooners 11
Total vescels 6 Schooners 11 barks 15 brigs and 8 schooners 1 Heigan ship 2 French barks, 1 Nor egian ba 1, 2 Spanish brigs, and 1 Venetian brig—total foreign vessels, 40. The value of vessels, cargoes and freight bills as estimated in at year.

The value of the toreign vessels, 5c, is 2, 25; 200

HR BARK RIVAL, Durkee, 90 days from Trapaul for Botton, with sait, put into Yarmouth 188, 14th inst. leaking and part of earge thrown over. She westaken to the what next day.

HARK PRISTS—There is an incurance in Wall street on the bark Pristis, from Fuerce Ayres to this port, abandoned at see, and on her freight mouse to the extent of \$18,00. The carge was valued at near y \$100 0,00, and is also insured in New York.

HART Charles of the principle of the princi HARK FCHO of Boston, which was recently wrecked at Quogue, Li, was soid at auction, on the 26th line, toge her with her cabin furniture and cargo. Messra Johnson & Higgins, of this city, were the purchasers. Her hull brought \$750, and the furniture \$150.

furniture \$150.

SCHR BAITMORK, Gardner, from Salem via Bosion for Vredericksburg, Va, put into Charleston 2:th inst for repairs, and
short of provisions. On the 6th inst, lat 59 10 ion T102, expetenced a heavy gate from ENE, which lested for several says,
shitted cargo, split salls, stove bulwarks and cost, and sustained
other demage to buil, spars, &c.

STRANER TRANSPORT, that was shore on the West Bank Sus
cay night, got off, and made her usual trip yearerday afternoon.

W Basilenneza.
OffSt Jago, Cape Verd In wuds, no date, Minerva, Swain, NS 8 d from L'Orient, Fr. Jan 7, ship Hannibal, Royce, of a Loncon.

Spoken—Brig Zoe, Royce, from NLondon for Desolation
islands, Nev lk, in sight of Cape Verde Islands, 22 days out,
clean, all well.

clean, all weil.

Speken, de.

Ship Jeseph Howe, Raites, from Liverpool via St Thomas for Charleston 11 cays out Jan 6, in 8, 180, ion 75 50.

Schr Mare (Br.), 5 car's from Nork for St J. hns, NF, Jan 7, int 37 45 10n 72; the Mare had experienced heavy gales and sustained demage to sails, epers, rigging, do.

Chentrescoe, June 20, 2018.

Chentrescoe, Jun

N.W. HAVEN, Jan 25—81d schr Cameo, Townsley, St. N.W. BEDFORD, Jan 25—Arr schr T O Thompson, Adams, Virginia.

S. VANNAH, Jan 23—Cid brig Maris Morion, Euritsy, New York.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 25—Arr schr A J DeRosset, Bresseler, NYCK.